

THE TIMES.

The People's Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
General Zachary Taylor,
of Louisiana.

ELECTORS FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

FIRST DISTRICT,
T. L. ANDERSON, of Marion.

SECOND DISTRICT,
A. LEONARD, of Howard.

THIRD DISTRICT,
A. W. DONIPHAN, of Clay.

FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. C. RICHARDSON, of Cooper.

FIFTH DISTRICT,
CHARLES NUTTER HANDY, of Benton.

SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. COOK, of Cape Girardeau.

SEVENTH DISTRICT,
U. WRIGHT, of St. Louis.

FOR GOVERNOR,
Major James S. Rollins,
of Boone.

FOR CONGRESS—THIRD DISTRICT,
General Robert Wilson,
of Randolph.

FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1848.

POLITICAL NOTICE.

JAMES S. ROLLINS, Whig candidate for Governor will address the people at the following times and places:

Kingston, Caldwell	Monday, May 15.
Gallatin, Davies	Tuesday, " 16.
Chillicothe, Livingston	Thursday, " 18.
Linneus, Linn	Friday, " 19.
Bloomington, Macon	Saturday, " 20.
Shelby, Shelby	Wednesday " 22.

The Rt. Rev. C. S. Hawks, Bishop of the Diocese of Missouri, by divine permission, will preach at the College Chapel, on Sunday the 14th inst. at 11 o'clock.

WHIG STATE ADDRESS.

The Whig State Address will be found on our first page. We invite the serious attention of our readers to it. It is a calm, dignified, and able document, and sets forth the condition and wants of Missouri, and object of the whigs, in forcible, respectable language. There is a striking contrast between it and the democratic address put forth some weeks since. We invite comparison between the two. Examine the principles and views laid down by each—look at the condition of our State—see what she is, and reflect what she ought to be—and choose between them. If each and every elector will do this, laying aside all prejudice and forgetting party rancor, we fear not the issue. There must be a change in our State policy. The party in power, if not this year, in a very few more at least, will have to change their front, or give way. We have able men in the field, who take a proper view of the subject, and they are busily engaged laying these views before the people and urging their espousal. We desire to see our own State prosperous—growing in wealth and population. This can never be the case while present counsels prevail. Men of intelligence and capital have no inducement to come among us. Our own citizens have no stimulant to put forth additional exertion and increase their business. Bring us nearer the great commercial marts of the country, and we will begin to advance in the scale of population, wealth and enterprise. Give the country reliable and cheap transportation, at all seasons, and the richness of our soil, mineral and other resources, and the industry of our citizens, in all branches of trade, will soon place Missouri far ahead of many of her elder sisters.

Read the address, and give it to your democratic neighbors.

IOWA NOT WHIG.

The whig victory in Iowa has vanished into thin air. Benton, the democratic candidate, it now seems, beats Harlan, whig, seventeen votes. Pretty close work, in a State.

Hon. A. Stewart and W. P. Hall will accept our thanks for public documents.

The Sons of Temperance in Liberty had a celebration on the 10th inst. Cols. Doniphan and James H. Birch delivered Addresses on the occasion.

Thomas T. Swetnam is the whig candidate for the Legislature in Clay county. John Menefee is an independent candidate.

SHERIFFALTY.—To-day the democracy elect a candidate for Sheriff. Mr. Richard Crigler has withdrawn from the canvass.

PRESENT TO FRANCE.—On the 25th of last month a magnificent Liberty Cap was presented on the part of the people of the city of New York, to the city of Paris.

The presentation took place at the Park Theatre, and was made on the part of the citizens by ex-President Van Buren. M. De La Forest, the French Consul, received it on behalf of the citizens of Paris. During the evening a grand military and civic ball took place.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The second anniversary of the introduction of the order of the Sons of Temperance into Missouri, according to previous arrangement, was celebrated in this place on the 5th ult. There was an unusually large number of the Sons in attendance, many of the members of the neighboring Divisions being present, and their appearance was imposing and effective.

The procession was formed in the Division room in the College, by E. H. Dennis and James McLoney, who had previously been chosen Marshals of the day, and marched out in the following order: Howard Division on the right; Booneville Division in the center; Evening Star and Glasgow Divisions on the left. After marching a short distance, they returned to the College Chapel, where an exceedingly large audience was in attendance, and the exercises of the day were as follows:

- 1st. Music by the Band.
- 2nd. Prayer by Rev. J. B. HARDY.
- 3rd. Temperance Ode by THE LADIES.
- 4th. Oration by W. T. LUCKY, Esq.
- 5th. Music by the Band.
- 6th. Presentation of a Banner on behalf of the Ladies of Howard High School, to Howard Division—by Miss M. M. CUIK.
- Response—by Rev. N. SCARBUTT.
- 7th. Music by the Band.
- 8th. Oration by Dr. WINTHROP. H. HOPKINS.
- 9th. Music by the Band.
- 10th. Presentation of a Bible on behalf of the Ladies of Fayette, to Howard Division—by Mrs. A. MITCHELL.
- Response—by Jas. W. HENRY, Esq.
- 11th. Temperance Ode by THE LADIES.
- 12th. Oration by Rev. A. MOSES.
- 13th. Music by the Band.
- 14th. Ode and Benediction.

The Oration, Presentation and Acceptation speeches, were very appropriate, in good taste, and delivered with becoming dignity and grace. The procession numbered over an hundred, and the Chapel, which is capable of holding three or four hundred persons, was crowded to overflowing.

After the Benediction was pronounced by Rev. C. D. SIMPSON, the procession again formed, and marched through the principal streets of the Town to Mr. Criglar's, where a sumptuous repast was in waiting for them, served up in a style that reflected great credit upon the worthy Landlady of the Fayette Hotel. Dinner being concluded, the procession was again put in order, and marched back to the College where they were dismissed, thus closing the interesting ceremonies, which will long be a pleasing reminiscence to those who witnessed them, as well as those actively engaged therein.

The increase of this order in our country is truly gratifying, and seems to say, in unmistakable language, "there is a good time coming." We obtain the following statistics of the order from the address of James Davis, delivered in St. Louis: The first session of the National Division was held in 1844. At the second session, held in 1845, the number of members in the United States were 11,000; at its third session held in 1846, the number had increased to 40,000; at its fourth session, held in 1847, the number had increased to 100,000; and at the present time, the membership of the Order in the United States is 220,000—being an increase of members for the third year of its organization, of 20,000; for the fourth year, of 60,000; and for the fifth year, of 120,000. But two years since, the first Division was established in Missouri; and at the meeting of the Grand Division for the State, held a year ago, the number of subordinate Divisions were sixteen; during this year there has been established forty subordinate Divisions—making the present number of Divisions in the State fifty-six, with a membership of six thousand.

Howard Division was established on the thirty-first day of last December, and now numbers upwards of sixty members.

GEN. TAYLOR'S LETTER.

We publish in another column a letter from Gen. Taylor, which we are sure will be read with pleasure by his numerous friends, and with pain by his enemies.

Gen. Taylor has been induced to publish this letter, in order to contradict the false representations that have been made by his enemies. They were continually taunting the friends of the old Hero, with his lack of principles, or rather with his being ready to espouse any principles that would insure his election. This letter comes very opportunely, and while it relieves both him and his friends, it utterly confounds his ultra political opponents, and if we mistake not, will rally under his standard, many good and true men, who have heretofore occupied a neutral position in relation to the Presidency. We have but one regret on the subject, and that is, that it was not published earlier.

Give the letter an attentive perusal.

GEN. SCOTT IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Harrisburgh Telegraph states that delegates to the Whig National Convention are nearly all chosen in Pennsylvania, and fully two thirds will be for Gen. Scott and nobody else; while the balance are divided between CLAY and TAYLOR, say six for the first, and three for the last named.

THE CRISIS IN ENGLAND.—Departure of the Queen to the Isle of Wight.—A London correspondent of the Boston Atlas, writes under date of April 7th:

I have this moment been informed by a gentleman connected with one of the public offices, that the procession will not be allowed to pass over any of the bridges, (Kensington common is on the Surrey side of the Thames,) and, furthermore, the military will be stationed on the bridges and will not permit any persons to pass; and if an attempt is made, orders will be given for the troops to fire.

Looking at the revolutionary state of Europe, there is certainly great cause for alarm in London not only in London but Dublin, and in fact, in the whole kingdom.

Cabinet councils are held daily, and I am assured that Ministers scarcely know how to act. At one council there was great difference of opinion as to whether the Queen and her family should remain in London, or leave before Monday next.

It was finally decided that it would not be prudent (in another word, safe) for her to return.—The Queen left Buckingham Palace to-day for the Isle of Wight! You will remember that she was only recently confined, besides which it is a cold and wet day, nevertheless it was deemed advisable for her to leave town.

It may be considered that nothing else is now the topic of conversation in the streets and in houses, but the Chartist demonstration in London and the Repeal demonstration in Dublin. Every boarding in this metropolis is covered with large placards, addressed to the people, either calling upon them to come forward on Monday and obtain their rights, or warning them against this revolutionary movement. Scores of people stand before these posters, and read attentively. I heard several persons call the posters which warned them against meeting, "all humbug."

CANADA.—A London letter to the New York Courier, says: "In the midst of all these changes and overturnings, people begin to ask, 'How long will Canada be contented under the rule of Great Britain? Should she revolt and establish her own independence, the West Indies, who have every cause for discontent with the ruling powers at home, (whether Whig or Tory,) will not be long in following a successful example. Amid the destruction of thrones in Europe, the fall of the colonial power of this country would not occasion much surprise. The subject is freely discussed at the Clubs, and among the merchants."

UNION OF THE REPEALERS AND CHARTISTS.

The Dublin correspondent of the London Standard says: "It is believed that the Repealers of Ireland and the Chartists of England are so far united in common cause, that whenever a day is appointed for striking a blow in Dublin, the Chartists will strike a blow in London. Tuesday the 11th will probably be the great day here, according to present arrangements. That blood will be spilt appears to be no longer a matter of doubt."

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, under date of the 24th of April says: The appeal of Mr. SIERRA, the commissioner from Yucatan, to our government, has been so far responded to, that a naval force (consisting of two or three small vessels of war) have been ordered to the coast. Commodore PENNY, some time ago, suggested the propriety of affording some countenance and aid to the Yucatan people, by keeping a naval force on the coast. The President I learn, has expressed a deep sympathy with these people, who, without aid, must be exterminated or driven from their country; and he has said that if he had it in his power, he would send them a large and effective land force.

In the meantime, it is rumored that a regiment has been offered from Boston to go to Yucatan; at least, a letter has been received at Washington, from a respectable individual, a citizen of Boston, offering to raise a regiment.

It is a good sign to see the color of health in a man's face. It is a bad sign to see it all concentrated in the nose.

The Arabs, by law, permit a man to divorce any of his wives who cannot make bread. Did such a law exist in this country, what would become of the fashionables of the present day?

CHEAP POSTAGE.—Movements are being made in Boston and elsewhere, in favor of a further reduction of the postage on letters and papers. Cheap postage is a powerful auxiliary to the spread of intelligence among the people, and the results wherever it has been attempted, are in the highest degree satisfactory.

MARRIAGE REGULATION.—By a decree of the Landreth of the Canton Glaris, in Switzerland, all the young men are interdicted from marriage before they are twenty-two years of age, and the females before they are twenty.

The case of the contested election from the sixth Congressional District of New York, which for several days has been under consideration in the House of Representatives, was so disposed of as to vacate the seat in dispute, and refer the matter back to the people. Mr. DAVID S. JACKSON (Dem.) has up to this time been recognized as the sitting member. Mr. JAMES MONROE (Whig) is the successful contestant of his right, on the ground that Mr. JACKSON did not receive a majority of the legal votes cast in this district.

It is stated that a host of brevets for gallantry in Mexico, have been communicated to the Senate in Executive session, embracing KEARNY and PRESIDENT F. SMITH as Major Generals.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

GENERAL TAYLOR.

The numerous misrepresentations of Gen. Taylor's opinions upon questions of public policy which have been put in circulation by persons who assumed to speak from authority, have induced him to address a letter to Capt. Allison, his brother-in-law, in which he takes occasion to speak more at large of political topics than he has hitherto done. This letter has been handed to us for publication, and it defines, once for all, the General's position in regard to the Presidency and the issues which lie at the base of party organization.

It will be seen that Gen. Taylor reiterates what has so often before been declared, that he is a Whig, but not an ultra Whig. He rejects in the sternest terms, the idea of a President of the U. S. being the mere instrument of party. He will not consent to take office as a propagandist. He is for taking the Constitution for a guide rather than the creeds of conventions or the dicta of political clubs. He is for leaving to Congress the things which belong to the legislative department and confining the executive to the matters entrusted to him by the constitution. He refuses to change his attitude towards the Presidency in any particular—leaving it to those who obtained his consent to be a candidate for that office to do in the premises what shall seem to them best.

We regard this document as not only interesting to Gen. Taylor's friends, but important to the public at large, as embodying sound political truths. The most momentous topic embraced in it is the relative positions and duties of the legislative and executive departments. It must be conceded that the increasing deference paid by Congress to the will of the Executive, has been regarded by many of our wisest statesmen with alarm, and the implied obligation of the President to carry out the views of a nominating convention, has at times seriously interfered with his independence and impaired his ability to do good. It was never contemplated by the framers of the constitution that a President should be trammelled by pledges or bound down to a party manifesto which is generally drawn up with reference to accidental states of public feeling or topics of transient excitement; much less did it enter the mind of our revolutionary patriots that Congress should in any wise be subservient to the Executive, or controlled by the opinions of his cabinet. In so far as the National Legislature is warped by the influence or the persuasion of powers Congress fall from the dignified position assigned it by the constitution.

But we shall not detain the reader with comment upon a paper which will attract universal attention.

BATON ROUGE, La. April 22, 1848.

DEAR SIR—My opinions have recently been so often misconceived and misrepresented, that I deem it due to myself, if not to my friends to make a brief exposition of them upon the topics to which you have called my attention.

I have consented to the use of my name as a candidate for the Presidency. I have frankly avowed my own distrust of my fitness for the high station, but having, at the solicitation of many of my countrymen, taken my position as a candidate I do not feel at liberty to surrender that position until my friends manifest a wish that I should retire from it. I will then most gladly do so. I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party projects to build up, no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but my country.

I have been very often addressed by letter and my opinions have been asked upon almost every question that might occur to the writers as affecting the interests of their country or their party. I have not always responded to these inquiries, for various reasons.

I confess, whilst I have great cardinal principles which will regulate my political life, I am not sufficiently familiar with all the details of political legislation to give solemn pledges to exert my influence, if I were President, to carry out this or that defeat that measure. I have no concealment. I hold no opinion which I would not readily proclaim to my assembled countrymen; but crude impressions upon matters of policy, which may be right to-day and wrong to-morrow, are perhaps, not the best test of fitness for office.—One who cannot be trusted without pledges cannot be confided in merely on account of them.

I will proceed, however, to respond to your inquiries.

First—I reiterate what I have often said—I am a Whig but not an ultra Whig. If elected, I would not be the mere President of a party. I would endeavor to act independent of party domination. I should feel bound to administer the Government untrammelled by party schemes.

Second—The veto power. The power given by the constitution to the Executive to interpose his veto, is a high conservative power; but, in my opinion, should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress. Indeed, I have thought that, for many years past, that known opinions and wishes of the Executive have exercised undue and injurious influence upon the legislative department of the Government; and for this cause I have thought our system was in danger of undergoing a great change from its true theory. The personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive chair, ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of domestic policy; nor ought his objections to be interposed where questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of Government, and acquiesced in by the people.

Third—Upon the subject of the tariff, the currency, the improvement of our great highways, rivers, lakes and harbors, the will of the people, as expressed through their Representatives in Congress, ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive.

Fourth—The Mexican war. I sincerely rejoice at the prospect of peace. My life has been devoted to arms, yet I look upon war at all times and under all circumstances as a national calamity, to be avoided if compatible with national honor. The principles of our government as well as its true policy are opposed to the subjugation of other nations and the dismemberment of other countries by conquest. In the language of the great Washington, "Why should we quit our own to stand on foreign ground." In the Mexican war our national honor has been vindicated, amply vindicated, and in dictating terms of peace we may well afford to be forbearing and even magnanimous to our fallen foes.

These are my opinions upon the subjects referred to by you; and any reports or publications written or verbal, from any source differing in any essential particular from what is here written, are unauthorized and untrue.

I do not know that I shall again write upon the subject of national politics, I shall engage in no schemes, no combinations, no intrigues. If the American people have not confidence in me they ought not to give me their suffrages. If they do, you know me well enough to believe me when I declare I shall be content. I am too old a soldier to murmur against such high authority.

Z. TAYLOR,
To Capt. J. S. ALLISON.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 2.

Death of Senator Ashley.

Senate.—A message from the President, relative to the affairs in Yucatan, was received and read. After which, the Senate adjourned, in consequence of the illness of the Hon. CASSIUS A. ASHLEY, United States Senator from Arkansas, who expired during the course of the afternoon.

WASHINGTON, May 2.

House of Representatives.—Mr. McKay's resolution changing the time of meeting of the House to 11 A. M., was adopted.

Mr. Vinton moved to suspend the rules, in order that he might introduce a resolution fixing a day for the consideration of the appropriation bills—which was adopted.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the death of Mr. Ashley.

Mr. Johnson, of Ark., paid a beautiful tribute to his memory. Mr. White made a few remarks suitable to the occasion, and seconded Mr. Johnson's resolutions. After adopting these resolutions, the House adjourned.

Senate.—Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Slicer.

Mr. Borland announced the death of his colleague, Mr. Ashley, highly eulogizing his private character.

Mr. Breese followed in the same mournful strain. After adopting the usual mourning resolutions, and instructing the committee of arrangements to make preparations to attend the funeral, the Senate adjourned.

Obsequies of Senator Ashley.

WASHINGTON, May 2d.

Both Houses of Congress attended the funeral of Senator Ashley to-day. The President, cabinet, army and navy officers, with some of the foreign ministers, were also in attendance.

Prayer was offered up by Rev. Mr. Gurley, and the sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Slicer. The ceremonies are said to have been very solemn and imposing.

WASHINGTON, May 3.

The Senate was called to order and proceeded to the consideration of the morning business. The President's message relative to the state of affairs in Yucatan, was taken up, and on motion referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Wescott moved to take up the bill authorizing the Circuit Court of Illinois to hold a term at Chicago.

The bill to pension the widow of Commodore Barney, was passed.

Mr. Douglass introduced a bill granting certain lands, the proceeds of which are to be applied to the construction of a railroad connecting the Mississippi river with the northern lakes at Chicago.

The bill was put upon its passage and decided in the affirmative, twenty-four members voting aye—eleven noes.

The Senate then adjourned over to Thursday. House of Representatives.—The select committee, to whom was referred Mr. Whitney's railroad project, reported favorably to it. The report was ordered to be printed.

The bill to extend the privilege of obtaining bounty lands to soldiers who have been promoted, was discussed in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Butler introduced a bill, to facilitate the recovery of fugitive slaves, and imposing a fine of one thousand dollars upon any person who might be detected in aiding or abetting the escape of slaves. A report was made on the same subject by a select committee, and ten thousand extra copies of the report ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hall submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into and report what legislation was necessary to protect the free colored persons residing in non-slaveholding States; which was adopted.

WASHINGTON, May 4.

The Senate assembled as usual.

Mr. Hannegan, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the President to take military possession of Yucatan; which, after considerable discussion, was made the order of the day for to-morrow, (i. e. yesterday.)

The bill relating to the list of retired officers, was made the order of the day for Monday next. Mr. Sturgeon submitted a resolution instructing the committee on Foreign Relations to report upon the propriety of allowing Com. Biddle extra pay while acting as Commissioner to China.

House of Representatives.—The Ten regiment bill was discussed and referred with an amendment, to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The bill respecting the retention of "Generals" at the end of the war, was passed by ayes 71, noes 66.

(The bill repeals the proviso in the act of 1846, which required the President to dismiss, at the end of the war, one Major General and two Brigadier Generals.)

Sundry bills from the Senate were considered in Committee of the Whole, but nothing of importance was done.

On motion, the House adjourned.

Sympathy Meeting.

BALTIMORE, May 3.

There was an immense meeting held to-day to express sympathy for the French Republic.

Large Robbery.

The President of the Newark Bank and Insurance Company, whilst on his road from Newark to New York, this morning, was robbed of forty-nine thousand dollars.

From Central America.

The Ship Rowena has arrived from Laguayra, bringing dates to the 29th ult. Gen. Paez the revolutionary commander had been forced to take refuge in New Grenada, having been deserted by most of his principal officers. Among whom was Gen. Zomora, who took with him thirteen hundred men.

In the House of Representatives, on the 18th, Mr. Cobb, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to authorize the citizens of Ozark county, Missouri, to enter forty acres of land for a county seat for said county. It was read three times and passed.

SUPERSTITION.—Four girls were recently arrested in the village of Odell, Bedfordshire, England, for sticking a cat full of pins and then burning her alive. The cruel deed was performed as a charm, to ascertain the constancy of a lover of one of the girls!

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1848.

Messrs. Green & Shirley: I thank you kindly for the several numbers of your paper which you have been polite enough to send me, for they bring with them tidings of old friends, and reminiscences, pleasant and painful, gone by; and I should, ere this, have attempted to communicate something of interest to you from this Babel of cities, but that Professor Morse, by his lightning messages, has greatly impaired the value of newspaper correspondence. Still there are some things which the Professor merely glances at, but which, from their being, like angel's visits, few and far between, may be worth telling.

Such, therefore, are the doings of the good people of this Metropolis, for some days past, in the matter of excitement got up by the abduction of some 70 or 80 slaves from this District, who were carried off at night by a small vessel, sent hither from Philadelphia for that purpose. Pursuit was made next day, and the pirates and crew were all captured and brought back, and conducted to prison; the captain and crew in their passage from the landing, escaping lynching, "by the skin of their teeth." The excitement thus begun, increased and grew, until on Tuesday last, some thousands of people assembled in front of the office of the New Era, an abolition paper which has been published in this city for a year or two past, with the determination to demolish the house and printing materials. From this, however, after breaking the windows, &c., they were dissuaded by addresses from some of our leading citizens. The same scene was repeated for three nights, but quiet has been restored, every where except in Congress, where in attempting to provide for the good order of the city, the members have shewn themselves quite as rowdyish a mob, and a little more so than that which congregated in the street. To the praise of the people of this city be it said, that although there were thousands congregated, and justly and highly excited, yet the whole affair passed off without blood shed or serious danger.

Congress does but little—what with burying members, taking holidays, and quarreling over ridiculous abstractions, the members get permission to draw their \$5 per day, but as to the service they render the country, it is charitable to say that "it would be cheap at half the money."

The late letter of Mr. Clay has played hob with the arrangements of many politicians.—How it is all to end, I cannot pretend to anticipate, nor do I very much care, having lived just about long enough to learn to my entire satisfaction, that party spirit "is the madness of the many for the benefit of the few." [Go for Old Zack, then.]

The French revolution has raised some little fuss among us in this quarter, but the thunder which we have tried heretofore to get up about the matter, has been of the sheet iron kind, and has not startled any body's nerves, owing, doubtless, to the fact that we do not exactly believe the French have stability enough to govern themselves as they ought to do. Nevertheless, our good wishes are with them in the attempt; and to day we are going to attempt the celebration of their revolution on a grand scale.

Your old friend Quisenberry is in office along with the 2d Auditor; is well and doing well.

About any more news, I must say as the theatre folks say, "for particulars see small bills;" or in other words, see the newspapers.

Your friend, R.

SICK HEADACHE.—Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a certain cure for every description of headache, because they cleanse the body from those morbid humors, which, if confined to the stomach, are the cause of nausea and sickness, want of appetite, disagreeable taste in the mouth, bad breath, wasting of the gums, decayed teeth, and many other distressing complaints; and when taken into the circulation, and thrown upon various parts of the body, give rise to every malady incident to man. Four or five of said pills, taken once in twenty-four hours, will, in a short time, put a complete stop to sick head ache—at the same time the digestive organs will be restored to a healthy tone.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—THE ONLY ORIGINAL AND GENUINE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS HAVE THE SIGNATURE OF WILLIAM WRIGHT WRITTEN WITH A PEN ON THE TOP LABEL OF EACH BOX. None other is genuine, and to counterfeit this is FORGERY.

The genuine is for sale by BOON, TALBOT & SMITH, sole agents for Fayette; D. C. CHAMPTON, Clampton's Mill; S. CARROLL, Glasgow; FELIX REDDING, Keytesville; M. T. ATKINS, Brunswick, and wholesale and retail by HENRY BLACKLEY, St. Louis. Office and general depot, 169 Race Street, Philadelphia.

Beware of Travelling Impostors.

Rich Dress Goods.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly invited to a remarkably fine and extensive variety of Rich dress goods and trimmings. All descriptions of Bonnets, Parasols of all styles and quality. Laces and lace goods. Shawls and scarfs, &c. &c.

my10 BOON, TALBOT & SMITH.

A very superior stock of Gentleman's Summer Goods for sale low.

my10 BOON, TALBOT & SMITH.

FINE and extra fine French cloths, cassimeres and vestings, linen drillings &c. at unusually low prices.

my10 BOON, TALBOT & SMITH.

Lamps! Lamps!!

JUST opened and for sale very low, a good assortment of very tasteful and economical Parlor lamps.

Suspension and side lamps. These very valuable lamps are fitted up handsomely with ground glasses and fancy shades, and as they burn hard oil equally well, combine comfort, elegance and economy.

my10 BOON, TALBOT & SMITH.

Iron and Steel.

WE have on hand, and will continue to keep for sale, a good assortment of Genuine Sligo Iron, German steel, Cast and blister steel, Plough wings and slabs.

Types Iron, &c. &c. at advantageous terms; purchasers of Iron are invited to call.

my10 BOON, TALBOT & SMITH.